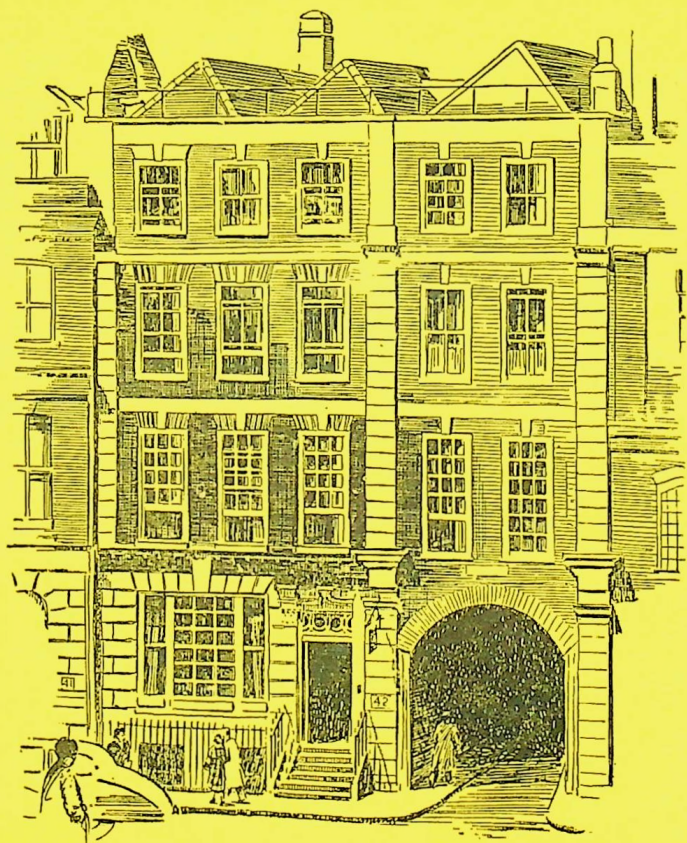


THE LOG

Toc H Women's Association



CRUTCHED FRIARS HOUSE, Headquarters of Toc H Women's Association

MARCH-APRIL, 1958

NINEPENCE

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THE LOG

VOL. XXXII ∴ NO. 2

MARCH-APRIL 1958

I sat at the Captain's table.

That may give you visions of a woman cruising—lolling without one thought in the world, about THE LOG or anything else—through speedwell blue seas in tropic latitudes.

Revise the picture.

I sat at Captain Taprell Dorling's table at the Hurlingham Club on January 18th, 1958 at the Fourth Annual Reunion of the Royal Naval Minewatching Service, Port of London, and I was there, I feel, as Editor of THE LOG, invited after "Taflrail" had written the article on the Service for us in the November-December number. As you remember, All Hallows is now the parent Church of this section of the R.N.M.W.S.

It was a happy afternoon and evening: I was glad to be there . . . and if any of you can resist the appeal of the kind of face that seems to come from watching the seas, I cannot. (Recruits are needed for the Service . . .)

Faces have, for me, *real* face value—not that I know anything about what a bulbous brow, a lean chin or a thick black eyebrow means to anyone who can read them all line by line like a book, but a face is an introduction . . . and sometimes an invitation to find out more—all you can—about the person behind it.

I hope the partly new face of THE LOG made you feel like that last time. Some of you have written to say so. Between the covers, the look of the magazine depends greatly on the liveliness of the pictures we can get for illustration and comment on what goes on. Some of the photographs sent this time were admirable and I would have liked to publish more—but I have almost a squint watching blockmaking costs with one eye and the look of the magazine with the other!

THANK all good readers who most kindly obtained written permission to publish pictures in THE LOG from copyright sources. This co-operation saves trunk calls and time, both expensive—we all know money doesn't grow on trees and time is a quickly-dying flower!

Editor: BARBARA VISE

? ? ? IT IS A

... to which people are now giving much attention—the question of how deaf children may be made to feel at home in the world. Willa Moojen, Press Officer to The Deaf Children's Society, describes an interesting experiment and a new development springing from it

AS Mr. Edward Evans, M.P., said recently when appealing for the Oxford Centre for the Deaf: "the deaf because their handicap has no visual appeal, are the least understood and least sympathised with of any handicapped people, although they are the most isolated." This is unfortunately true. Not only does a deaf child receive little help or sympathy but, on the contrary, may find that his lack of hearing and faulty speech is more likely to cause irritation to those with whom he comes in contact. Yet, if people were only to pause and consider for just one moment, how every minute of the day they use words to express their needs, their hopes, their pains, their joys and their fears, they would understand something of the dreadful feeling of frustration that must result from being unable to communicate with one's fellows.

Although the knowledge of the medical profession has increased tremendously within recent years, for most of the born deaf the only treatment is educational—how to make the most of what hearing is left to them, or without hearing at all, to learn to lip read and to acquire some speech however halting.

Whether a child is born deaf or becomes deaf later owing to meningitis or other causes, throughout his life he will need the help and understanding not only of doctors and teachers of the deaf, but also of his family, his friends and all those around him. He needs people who will remember that if they want him to understand what they say they must be in such a position that he can, without difficulty, watch the movements of their lips. He needs desperately, people who will have the patience to listen and try to understand his halting and often imperfect speech. For it is only by speaking that his speech can improve, and if hearing people are impatient and will not try to understand what he is trying to tell them he will retreat into his world of silence.

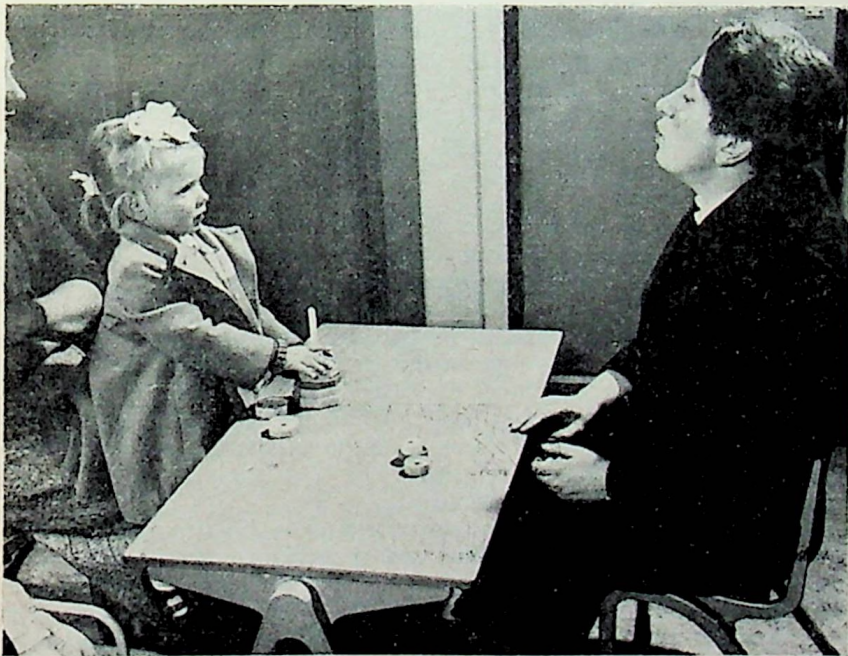
WONDERFUL work is being done by teachers of the deaf all over the country, who try to help parents through parent/teacher associations to understand and help their deaf children to the utmost, and often do what they can to bring their charges into contact with hearing children. A very special effort in this regard has been made by Mr. Denis Uttley, an ex-sailor, and now a teacher of the deaf.

BIG QUESTION

Mr. Uttley first of all brought deaf children in touch with hearing through the local Cubs and Scouts; then with his gratuity and savings bought an old shooting brake for £245 and took children from the School for the Deaf at Old Trafford, Manchester, where he was then teaching, for outings into the lovely Pennine Hills. By tracing streams to their source, then following them down and visiting the towns and villages on their banks, the children learnt the beginnings of practical history and geography, as well as seeing the beauties of the world outside their school.

As the years went by, not only was the old car replaced by others, until in 1953 Mr. Uttley bought a 12-seater tourer, but in addition, the original scheme was enlarged and extended. Now

Even when a baby is only in its third month, deafness can be detected. This little girl was first tested when she was eleven months old and is severely deaf. To give her a feeling of security, she sits on her mother's knee here and learns, through a sound stimulus and a play action, to respond to the word "go"



the children of the Old Kent Road School for the Deaf (where Mr. Uttley is now teaching) take part in the outings in three groups: the first group going on short sight-seeing trips in the London area, progressing by stages to the third group which goes on more frequent trips, much farther afield. As a result, too, of co-operation with the Head Mistress of the West Kensington Secondary School the deaf children are accompanied on their trips by hearing children, and so learn the most valuable lesson of all to a deaf child; that of associating happily with hearing people. The hearing children, too, learn a no less valuable lesson: how to help the deaf.

WITH the acquisition in 1953, of the 12-seater vehicle, Mr. Uttley was also able to arrange summer holidays abroad; half-term holidays in Devon and south-west England; and in winter, holidays in British Youth Hostels—experiences that would otherwise have come to but few deaf children. Already they have visited many parts of Europe, including Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as Holland and Belgium and had wonderful trips in the Alps. It is understood that most trips include a stay in Paris on the way home and a visit to the Eiffel Tower. Parents may come too, often sharing in the driving and other duties. Nor are the parties confined to deaf children: spastics, asthmatics and sufferers from night blindness etc., have joined in.

The benefits of the scheme are now evident not only in a better knowledge of history and geography, but in the way the younger children are now able to read maps and bus routes, and will of their own free will, converse with hearing people they meet on their trips, however faulty or inadequate their own speech may be. These trips have moreover, been safeguarded for at least another year, by a grant of £400 from the Gulbenkian Foundation.

MORE recently, as a result of his contacts with deaf children and their parents as a teacher of the deaf, Mr. Uttley has realised that whatever the progress children may make in school, once they leave, their avenues of assistance are so limited that their lip reading and speech are in danger of deteriorating and there is a real fear of the child's retreating into a world of his own. It is also known that the success of the deaf child will depend upon the approach to his problem in his own home. Parents are usually both anxious and willing to help, but where as is so often the case, they are at a loss to know what to do for the best, their anxiety can be communicated to the child himself.

In order to deal with this problem, Mr. Uttley visualised a hostel in which deaf adolescents could spend week ends and take part in various activities and training. Here they would be joined by other deaf from the locality and also by hearing children. The outstanding advantages of this scheme Mr. Uttley feels would be:

1. *To provide a Centre where parents and, it is hoped, employers, can join in the interests and activities of deaf children and can learn to help.*
2. *A Centre where deaf children can continue their studies, and take part in training in a variety of subjects of their own choice.*
3. *To provide a Centre where hearing and deaf adolescents can meet.*
4. *To form a focal point where anyone interested in helping deaf children can come and give their services.*
5. *To provide a new means of letting light into the problems of the deaf generally.*

HE was advised to approach the Deaf Children's Society (1, Macklin Street, Drury Lane, London W.C.2) for help, and after careful consideration of this problem and Mr. Uttley's suggestion, the Society agreed to provide £2,000 towards providing such a Hostel.

Already many other offers of help have been received, both regarding furniture and equipment for the Hostel and from people able and willing to give instruction on subjects ranging from higher mathematics to making seat covers commercially. Later it is hoped to include a junior section on similar lines.

When this hostel is opened (near London) it will welcome help from anyone who would like to help deaf children, and it is hoped that once the need has been shown to exist, similar hostels will be opened all over the country. In the meanwhile you may be able to help by bringing deaf and hearing children in your area together and so helping these handicapped children to live in a hearing world; you will indeed also be helping if you do no more than show a little patience and understanding in your dealings with the deaf whether children or adults.

POPERINGE

News from the Leaders of the various parties (details in the January LOG) is that bookings are coming in well. Anyone thinking of joining one of them will be well advised to write at once. Ruby Relf reports that her party to Poperinge over August week-end has had to be cancelled, mainly due to the difficulty of booking a passage.

RUGS. Readers will remember that a year ago an appeal for rug wool appeared in THE LOG. Three rugs have now been finished; another three are well on the way to completion. More wool is needed and any oddments which can be spared will be welcome and should be sent to The Poperinge Secretary, Crutched Friars House, London, E.C.3.

WOMEN AT WORK

THOUGH it would not be true to say that in Methodism, as in the Society of Friends and the Salvation Army, men and women have from the beginning enjoyed equal status and shared equal responsibility, it is true that both in the early Methodist Societies of the 18th century and in the Methodist Church to-day many doors were and are open. Women were caught up in the great evangelical revival which swept like a flame over this country through the God-inspired ministry of the Wesleys, and not only laymen but women also preached the gospel, conducted prayer meetings, and were the leaders of those Society Classes into which converts were gathered, shepherded and taught. Readers of the novels of George Eliot will remember Dinah Morris (not a fictitious character, but drawn from life) the young Methodist woman who was so effective an open-air preacher and evangelist. The strength of Methodism has been not only in its ordained ministry but in its vast army of lay men and women who in many and varied ways have served Christ and His Church.

In the Methodist Church to-day every office save that of the Ministry is open for women. They have their place on the Leaders' Meeting of the local Church, the Quarterly Meeting of the Circuit, the Synod of the District, and every year a number are found among the elected lay representatives to the Methodist Conference. The highest office open to the laity, that of Vice-President of the Conference, has twice been held by a woman.

The opening of the Ministry to women has been under discussion from time to time over the last thirty years, and the battle has been fought, not so much by women themselves as by groups of Ministers who have felt strongly that the Ministry of the Word and Sacraments should be open to men and women alike. Some years ago the Conference went so far as to admit the principle. The reasons, therefore, which have up to now kept the door closed to women are not so much theological as those arising from consideration of practical difficulties in an itinerant ministry, and perhaps some arising out of prejudice; and it must be admitted that opposition has come from some women as well as from men. On the other hand, while the use of women preachers lapsed for a time after the early days, women were again early in the present century received as local preachers, and there are now nearly 4,000 of them in Britain. The Methodist use of a preaching laity from its early days made the opening of the pulpit to women easier than in some other branches of the Christian Church, for the question of the ordained ministry or priesthood did not arise. Before being admitted as a fully accredited preacher, a man or woman is required to pursue a course of study followed by an examination in Christian Doctrine, the Bible, Homiletics, etc.

... in the Methodist Church, have many opportunities of service: **SISTER MARGARET STATHAM**, Secretary of their Women's Fellowship, outlines their wide scope



During a Caravan Mission, this Wesley Deaconess (to-day there are 440) is preaching to an attentive congregation

and to satisfy the circuit Local Preachers' Meeting that he or she possesses the necessary gifts and is called of God to exercise those gifts as a preacher.

THE Methodist Church offers varied opportunities for full-time service to its women. Through the Women's Work Department of the Missionary Society (this year celebrating its centenary) 218 women missionaries are serving in India, Burma, Ceylon, West Africa, Rhodesia, Kenya and the West Indies, as teachers, doctors, nurses and evangelists. For missionary work to-day high professional qualification are required as well as Christian character and evangelistic passion.

The Wesley Deaconess Order numbers 440 members, of whom the majority are at work in this country, though there are 30 serving abroad under the Missionary Society. Deaconess candidates are trained at the College at Ilkley, and having subsequently served a term of two years' probation are ordained by the imposition of hands by the President of the Conference. The ordination of a deaconess differs from that of a minister in that the minister is ordained to 'the Word and Sacraments' and the dea-

coness to 'the office of a deaconess in the Church of God'. Deaconesses are appointed to large city missions, to down-town churches, to new housing estates and rural areas; a few are moral welfare workers, others are on the College staff, are Chaplains' Assistants to the Forces, or are engaged in Caravan mission work in the villages under the Home Mission Department. An increasing number have pastoral charge of churches on new housing areas and do all the work that normally falls to a minister, including in some cases, and by a special dispensation of the Conference, administering the Sacraments.

THERE are also a limited number of openings for women as regional youth workers under the Youth Department, as moral welfare workers in connection with the Women's Fellowship and some of the larger Missions, as wardens in charge of Homes for the Aged, Homes for unmarried mothers and babies, and business girls' or students' hostels; and as teachers in the Methodist colleges and boarding schools. Also women are Connexional Secretaries of the Women's Work of the Missionary Society, the Women's Fellowship, and one of the four Secretaries of the Youth Department is a woman.

Finally the National Children's Home, which was founded by a Methodist Minister and is still under the control of the Methodist Conference, has its Order of trained Sisters, now numbering 280 and mostly, though not quite all, drawn from the Methodist Church, who care for 3,000 children in the 40 branches.

It should be mentioned that Methodism has no separate Women's Department. Women's Work is a part of the Missionary Society, Women's Fellowship is under the aegis of the Home Mission Department, the Wesley Deaconess Order, the Youth Department and the National Children's Home are departments of the Church, reporting annually to Conference.

The Church provides training for these full-time workers. Missionaries are trained at Kingsmead, Selly Oak. Deaconesses at the College at Ilkley, Youth Workers at Westhill also at Selly Oak, and the National Children's Home Sisters at their own colleges at Highbury and Birmingham.

As in other branches of the Christian church, so in Methodism, a large proportion of the voluntary work is carried out by the women, in the realms of Sunday School teaching, class leading, preaching, leadership of women's meetings, while the rapidly growing movement of Young Wives' Clubs is calling out qualities of leadership in the younger married women. The Church to-day is making efforts in various ways to provide training for its voluntary workers.

Are there enough women leaders to meet all the demands and opportunities? No there are not and we need to take heed of our Lord's word 'Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He send forth labourers into His harvest'.

MONEY & GOODWILL ● ● ●

SPECIAL EFFORTS

Here is the last list for 1957 of those efforts which achieved £20 or over—(From 21st November to 31st December):

N. Ireland District	£20
Aclet District	£20
Bournemouth	£20
Brighton	£40
Burn Valley	£20
Dawlish	£8 + £25
Ealing	£5 + £25 + £1 . 2 . 6
East Derham	£10 + £18
E. Midlands District	£61 . 12 . 6
Goldthorn Park	£1 . 17 . 0 + £45
Grays	£50
Halstead	£5 + £26 . 10 . 0
Kings Lynn	£20
Kings Norton	£33
Leeds District	£25 . 10 . 0
Llandudno	£16 . 15 . 0 + £10 + £8
N. Shields	£5 + £6 + £20
Parkhurst	£40
Poole	£40
Radipole	£5 + £20
Radlett	£124
Reading	£8 + £22
St. Johns Wood	£2 + £27 . 16 . 9
Tottenham	£10 + £13
Tunbridge Wells	£2 + £33 . 3 . 8
Wellington (Somerset)	£50 (2nd)
Worthing	£16 + £2 . 15 . 6 + £10
E. Midlands Region	£200 (Cookery Books)
W. Midlands Area	£28 . 14 . 6 (Xmas Cards)

We are grateful for all these and other grand efforts throughout the year. May we also say thank you to all the other Branches whose names may *not* have appeared in print, but who have worked so hard and increased their amounts sent. It is interesting to note that in 1955 there were only 18 Branches sending in £20 or over; in 1956 there were 49, and now this last year there were 80. This shows that Special Efforts are being used to bridge the gap in our expenditure.

BUILDERS

We did not reach that 2000 target—but we almost doubled our figures. From 735 on 31st December, 1956, we rose to 1,314 on the last day of 1957. Well done all of you who have helped in this effort!

● ● ● Reported by JEAN PERRY

LONELIEST PEOPLE

URGENTLY WANTED—visitors for 50 old and housebound people.

FOR the past few months now a sub-committee of the Old People's Welfare Committee has been seeking people prepared to visit the aged and housebound folk of the town. The need is urgent—but so far the response has been negligible.

Are the majority of Lowestoft people uninterested in the plight of their older and less fortunate fellow townspeople? It might seem so. At present only about 30 loyal and generous workers are devoting some of their free time to visiting old people in their homes. The old people who are receiving regular visits number 43, but at least another 50 want them.

All of those 50 are housebound, either through age or illness they are no longer able to leave their homes except on rare occasions. The long cold winter days ahead hold for them hours of loneliness with only papers, magazines, books and the radio for company. Some of them will not have a single visitor to break the monotony for days on end.

But too many people in this town are either unaware or completely disinterested in the plight of these old people. Too few know of the loneliness and poverty lurking among old people eking out a precarious existence on their old age pensions in small terrace houses or cottages in the town's back streets.

Even the welfare officers do not know the full extent of the problem. The cases they hear of—and they are being informed of new cases of old people in desperate need of assistance at the rate of one every other week—come to them by way of neighbours or doctors.

A BIG PROBLEM

Naturally where they hear of cases of old people who have, through no fault of their own, neglected themselves, they can, for material comforts, draw on the benefits provided by the Welfare State to help them.

They can advise the old people how to claim National Assistance; in many cases it takes a lot of persuasion to do so, for many of the old people still think of National Assistance as a form of charity, which they do not want. The welfare officers also pass on information to the Health Department to provide home helps for old people who are physically incapable of keeping their homes properly.

They can't go out—and nobody

IN LOWESTOFT



A cheerful 86, Mrs. A. M. Trott, of Salisbury Road, shows her visitor, Mrs. Houldershaw, her latest piece of knitting. Mrs. Trott is one of the housebound old people in Lowestoft. She lives alone in her small house and has not been able to get out properly for four years. A kind neighbour sometimes keeps her company, but Mrs. Trott also looks forward to the regular visits of Mrs. Houldershaw

But despite its many benefits, the Welfare State cannot alleviate one of the biggest problems confronting old and housebound people—that of the loneliness and frustration of being unable to leave their homes and meet and talk with other people.

Where such people are living with their relatives the problem does not arise. Where they have good neighbours and a reasonably large number of friends, it is not so acute. But where they have no relatives, neighbours who are not interested in them, and friends who have forgotten their existence, it becomes a problem which only the kindness and generosity of voluntary workers can solve.

visits them for days on end

NEVER REGRETTED IT

Fortunately for some of the old people there are already people in Lowestoft who devote a large part of their free time to visiting. One of them is Mrs. B. Belsen, of 24, Kimberley Road, who spends an hour and a-half on four afternoons a week visiting housebound people in the road in which she lives.

Mrs. Belsen has a husband and daughter to care for and of course her own housework to do, but she thinks the work of visiting is important. "If people could just imagine themselves in an invalid's place and imagine how they would look forward to a visit I don't think there would be any shortage of visitors," she says.

She started visiting five years ago and has never regretted doing so. "The more you get to know the people you visit the more interest you take in them and the more you enjoy it. Of course they are a little suspicious of you at first—who wouldn't be of a stranger walking into their home?—but most of them desperately want company and somebody to talk to. I'm rewarded in more ways than one for what I do. I don't want paying for it in any way but frequently I'm given flowers, and it's impossible to hurt them by refusing their small gifts."

Through Mrs. Belsen the four women she visits have got to know each other although they have never met, and they take an interest in how each of the others is getting on.

UNABLE TO MOVE

Just how much her visits are appreciated was expressed by Mrs. Laura Knights, of 140, Kimberley Road. "I always look forward to her visits. I don't know what I should do without her," she says.

Mrs. Knights, who has been suffering from an illness for many years and is unable to move out of her chair, is on her own from the time her husband leaves at seven in the morning, until he returns after five at night. She spends her days reading, doing cross-words and listening to the wireless.

Yet despite her circumstances she keeps surprisingly cheerful—"I have to keep cheerful, if not I'd make everybody else miserable"—but she has few visitors to chat and pass the time with, and she would appreciate another regular visitor like Mrs. Belsen.

Another regular visitor to old and housebound people is Mrs. M. Houldershaw, of 478, London Road South, who regularly goes to see old people living near her. She was introduced to the work through Miss J. M. Mann, the chairman of the Old People's Welfare Committee.

"I was a little apprehensive at first," she admits, "but I found I had no need to be. The old ladies I visit long for somebody to go and talk with them and now they really welcome me."

WHERE ARE THEY?

Unfortunately, the town has not enough Mrs. Houldershaws and Mrs. Belsens. A number of voluntary organisations and clubs

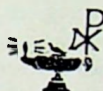
find members who are willing to do this essential form of social work, but they are not finding enough.

Where the extra visitors needed by the 50 old people who so urgently require them are coming from is a problem which is worrying Mrs. M. Evans, who plays a big part as a member of the Old People's Welfare Committee in organising the visits.

"We want the extra visitors very, very badly," she said. "It's impossible to exaggerate the need. If anybody who felt they would like to take some part in helping the old people in this practical way would get in touch with me or any member of the Old People's Welfare Committee, we would be extremely pleased to pass on to them the names of the old people." J.C.

"THIS ARTICLE was published in the Lowestoft Journal on November 15th, 1957 and is reprinted in THE LOG by their courtesy. Edith Wales, Secretary of the Lowestoft Toc H Women's Association Branch, sent the cutting and with it a letter in which she says: "Several of our Branch members are actively engaged in the Lowestoft Old People's Welfare Committee and Mrs. Mary Evans, our Branch Chairman, is the Secretary of this particular sub-committee . . . we have already (December 3rd, 1957) gained about eight more visitors because of this article."

"WE WILL REMEMBER"



Ethel Louisa Taylor—*Southchurch* 26.2.51—5.12.57.

Betty Gange—*Bedhampton* 7.7.42—23.11.57.

Yolande de Ternant*—*Worthing* 12.5.28—10.12.57.

Mary Odam—*Central* 2.11.26—1.10.57.

Mabel Malvina Wotton—*Okehampton* 13.8.41—10.10.57.

Elsie Pagdin—*Morecambe* 19.5.52—27.9.57.

Margaret Whetstone—*Builder attached to*
Morecambe Branch 19.1.56—1.1.58.

*An appreciation appears on page 64.

O ★ V ★ E ★ R ★

HAVING completed an unusual job in connection with the Kranji War Memorial there*, the **SINGAPORE** Naval Base Joint Group now write that they have "adopted" the recently founded Cheshire Home and plan to have a weekly visiting system. Unfortunately it is situated at the other end of the island and entails a drive of sixty odd miles there and back, but that difficulty is easily overcome for most members have cars, a sheer necessity in Singapore if one wishes to be mobile. Mary Rymell, the group secretary writes:—

"A crowd of us visited the Home (which has a beach in its back garden!) a couple of Saturdays before Christmas. We have been collecting clothes, cooking utensils etc., for use in the Home and went well laden. There is still a colossal amount of work to be done—it was originally an old gunsite but only the foundations remained—the Air Force boys stationed nearby have been doing a magnificent job, spending all their spare time, evenings and weekends, for the last eight months rebuilding the place. When we were there they were working at top speed to get the ward finished to receive the first two patients on December 23rd, in fact the enthusiasm was so infectious that the men in our party were soon astride planks distempering the ceilings and painting the outside walls.

LETTERS . . . from overseas members look interesting even from first sight of the envelopes—not just because we may know some stamp collecting fanatics! They keep the home members in touch with the work going on abroad—and have been known to provoke answering correspondence . . .

"The Honorary Secretary was most anxious to get the first two patients in before Christmas, and to give them a Christmas they had never known before. We are planning another run out there next Saturday afternoon for we still have a lot more gift parcels to take out."

Adeline Tarling, at present a lone member in **GERMANY** where her husband is in the Army, writes of missing Branch life and that she hoped to visit the Paderborn Services Club

S ★ E ★ A ★ S

run by Toc H. She adds: "It might interest you to know that our Garrison Church is up in the attic of a building where there is a canteen, library etc: My first thoughts on entering were about the Upper Room in Poperinge and how alike they must be."

ELISABETH WORTH from number to number collates news from wide-apart spots on the map—and every paragraph is another carrier pigeon to bring the news home to you!

Northern Suburbs. **BUENOS AIRES** sends news of the work of the three Branches in that city, who carry on despite unsettled conditions and the closing down of the men's Branches there. A large gathering was held for the World Chain of Light when a number of newly interested men were present with some of the older members and it is hoped that a new Branch may be formed so that the two sides of the family may again work together in that country.

**For an article and photographs of this job see the February TOC H JOURNAL.*

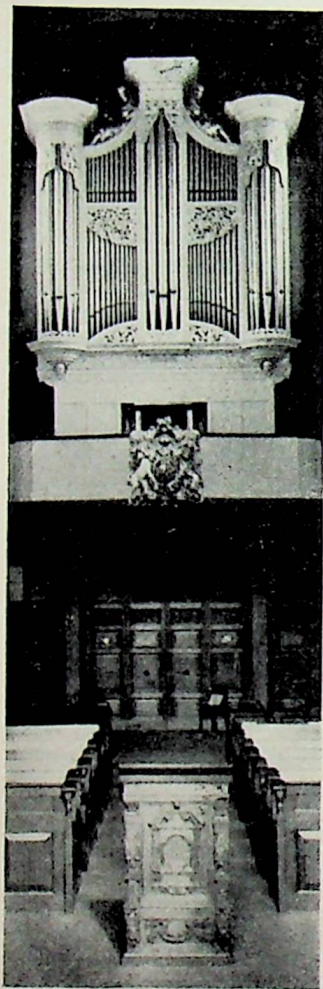
IN THIS NUMBER

Grace Griffith's article *An Experiment in Neighbourliness* discusses work being done by Sue Ryder for Displaced Persons and there is another feature on Aid to European Refugees by E. and R. Russell. This whole question of people who are no longer at home in the world is one in which Toc H Women's Association has shown itself particularly interested—an interest which has resulted in practical help. Another example comes in this report from:

HARROW BRANCH who have regularly visited each week an old lady, a German political refugee, commended to their care in 1949. She has gradually been losing the sight of her eyes, until, eventually, the sight went completely. Her other faculties were unimpaired, and, despite her 86 years, she could still work the Branch to a standstill. On Christmas Day, quite unexpectedly, she had a severe stroke from which she did not recover.

NAMED AFTER QUEEN MARY

GORDON PHILLIPS, organist of All Hallows, tells the story of to-day's fine instrument of music in the church on the Hill and the history of its forerunners



THE story of the organ in All Hallows really begins in 1519. For in that year Antony Duddington made a contract with the authorities of the church to provide an instrument for them. This contract has since become world famous as the earliest known record of the building of an organ in England. During the period 1570 to 1675 the church was probably without an organ and then in that year Renatus Harris provided one which had, like the Duddington organ, one keyboard.

In 1720 another keyboard was added, and in 1713 foot-pedals were also added. In 1880 parts of the organ were entirely destroyed by fire and renovations, renewals and improvements were made in 1881. In 1907 a new organ became necessary and this was built by Harrison and Harrison, the famous Durham organ-builders.

Some of the very old pipes dating from 1675 were used in the instrument which was later to achieve such fame in the Bach recordings made upon it by Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who greatly admired it and expressed the hope that it would remain as it was for at least a hundred years.

But this was not to be.



Photo: Gilbert Benham

IN 1940 the organ was totally destroyed by high explosive and incendiary bombs. All the old pipes melted away and with them a chapter of organ history ended. During the four hundred years that an organ had been heard in All Hallows the history of a great nation in peace and war had ebbed and flowed, often intimately touching this great parish church, as the great ones of the land had entered it for high ceremonial, or to find their last resting place in its vaults. No one will ever know how often the organ was heard and admired by famous men visiting the church or how often the organist (as indeed he often does now) proudly demonstrated the many beauties of tone to be heard coming from its pipes.

GORDON PHILLIPS

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

Born Slough, Bucks.

Educated—University of Nottingham and Royal College of Music.

1937-40 Organist and Director of the Choir, All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, Knightsbridge.

1939-45 Instructor — London Civil Defence.

1947 — Lecturer, Advanced Piano Class and Composition, City Literary Institute.

1953-55 Tutor, Royal School of Church Music.

President — London Organists Guild

Member of Council—London Society of Organists.



It was thus entirely fitting that when Tubby decided in 1946 to put in hand the building of a new organ, he should enlist the interest and help of that much-beloved and gracious lady, Her Majesty Queen Mary. Not only did Queen Mary donate the first pipe but she also gave her permission for the new organ to bear her name, and in a letter to Tubby indicated her great and continuing interest in the work of Toc H.

Again Harrison and Harrison were entrusted with the important task of building the new instrument and by the spring of 1955 much of the work was completed in their factory at Durham. The original idea was to have an organ as nearly as possible like the one which had been so lamentably destroyed. And indeed this might well have happened had not the writer of the present article come on the scene in the summer of the same year. In common with most new brooms he raised rather a lot of dust through which dimly could be seen a new organ, one which while containing all the best features of the 1907 instrument, should also hark back across the centuries and endeavour to reproduce some of the tones imagined by Antony Duddyngton and Renatus Harris. This was in accordance with the very latest thought on organ construction, and took into account the fact that the chief use of the instrument would be the accompaniment of services in which the congregation would take audible part by singing the setting of the Communion Service by Merbecke and Martin Shaw, the well-known hymns in the English Hymnal and Hymns Ancient and Modern, and at Evensong, Canticles and Psalms from the Cathedral Psalter.

In addition to this, before and after each service, the organ would be played as Padre John Durham so aptly phrased it—"to the glory of God and for the congregation's pleasure." Also, weekly recitals would be given at lunchtime for the benefit of the many people engaged in business round about Tower Hill. Thus an organ containing great variety of tone which should not quickly become either monotonous or overbearing in sound was required. Mr. Cuthbert Harrison, the head of Harrison and Harrison, made a journey down from Durham and at a momentous meeting the new instrument was planned, and although tools were downed in Durham for a further two months after this while further changes were made, it was really at this meeting that the decision for a 'better organ', as Mr. Harrison termed it, was made.

BY Christmas 1956 signs of the new organ appeared in the West Gallery. Huge wooden framework, bellows and soundboards containing the slots into which the pipes would fit, all made their appearance and were placed in position. Then, most exciting event—the pipes began to come down from Durham. Very big ones, very small ones, they were all laid out on the floor in shining rows, nearly three thousand altogether. Gradually they were put

into their places inside the organ. Meanwhile the case had been made and this too was put into position. Everywhere inside the case were signs of the most painstaking craftsmanship. Beautiful carpentry with the woodwork highly polished, many hundreds of electric cables and shining silver contacts, but above all the magnificent pipes, exquisitely fashioned from the traditional mixture of zinc and tin.

By Whitsuntide, part of the organ was playable and on Whitsunday this part was heard by the congregation for the first time. Between then and the following July the atmosphere in the organ loft became more and more tense and exciting. More and more pipes were voiced and brought to full sound revealing fresh beauty of tone and variety of effect. During the week before the momentous occasion when All Hallows would be re-dedicated in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, all-night sessions with the voicer and electricians were the order of the day. And although one felt a little weary after three or four such nights, the excitement of hearing the new instrument take shape amply rewarded one for the loss of sleep.

All was ready five days before the great opening event. High up in the organ was placed the silver pipe bearing the revered name of Her Majesty Queen Mary.

At last came the never-to-be forgotten occasion when on July 23rd, 1957 a distinguished congregation completely filled All Hallows and, led by the ringing tones of the great organ, sang their hymns of praise and thankfulness to Almighty God for the restoration of this well-beloved and most ancient church.

Such is the story of our organ. We now have an instrument which, not least among the many lovely things in All Hallows (its photograph on page 48 reveals its grace and beauty), has attracted the admiration of visitors from all over the world. Let us hope that its music will bring inspiration, pleasure and comfort for many years to come.

“WE WILL REMEMBER”

**IT IS BETTER IF BRANCH SECRETARIES SEND NOTICES
OF DEATH DIRECT TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY AND
NOT TO THE EDITOR.**

N. O. T. B. A.

MURIEL ATKINS, Secretary
of the above Association, ex-
plains its initials, its background
history and its forward outlook

ANOTHER set of initials—this is an age of abbreviations. This time they stand for a Voluntary Organisation which was brought into being in 1929 as the National Ophthalmic Treatment Board.

In 1922 a Departmental Committee on the causes and prevention of blindness issued a final report which emphasised the importance of a medical eye examination by saying "All persons with defective vision should first consult a competent medical practitioner."

In 1926 a Royal Commission on National Health Insurance stated:

"It was admitted even by medical witnesses who appeared before us to support the case of the opticians that other things being equal it would be preferable for the purpose of testing eye sight to have recourse to a properly qualified eye specialist rather than to the most highly qualified optician."

In 1927 a Departmental Committee on Optical Practitioners' (Registration) Bill, stated:

"We are not satisfied that even those opticians who are most highly qualified in all other respects are sufficiently trained in this respect (i.e. 'his ability to exclude the possibility of the existence of disease before prescribing spectacles').

"... While we have been forced to conclude that it is not in the public interest that a State register of opticians should be set up, we desire to emphasise that one of the principal reasons on which we base this opinion is our view that it is possible and probable that the medical profession will be able to provide insured persons entitled to ophthalmic benefit with the services of oculists at an early date, and at fees within the limit of the funds from time to time available to approved societies for this purpose. We hope, also, that such a service will be extended to the non-insured population. If, however, for any reason these hopes are not fulfilled within a reasonable time we do not wish our report to preclude the possibility of a reconsideration of the question in the light of the circumstances then existing."

OBJECT: To facilitate a medical eye examination for the general public

It was therefore to meet the situation that a promise was given to the Departmental Committee that the British Medical Association would provide a scheme whereby persons of limited income could obtain proper medical advice and efficient spectacles at a cost within their reach. The solution was found in the creation of the National Ophthalmic Treatment Board with the full approval of the Ministry of Health.

THE National Ophthalmic Treatment Board scheme was drawn up jointly by the British Medical Association and the Association of Dispensing Opticians and came into operation in 1929. The constitution of the Board was simple and logical; its work embraced the provision of a medical and dispensing service in a combined scheme, familiarly known as the National Eye Service, and representatives of both aspects of the dual service were appointed to serve.

The Service was available to all State Insured persons including voluntary contributors entitled to ophthalmic benefit and to insured persons not entitled to benefit and to dependents of insured persons.

At the inception of the N.O.T.B. all the purely dispensing opticians in the country had between them only forty-five establishments. It was evident therefore that a vigorous and systematic scheme of expansion was essential if the Board were to become a national organisation and secure the support of the Approved Societies.

This voluntary scheme more than justified itself as by the beginning of 1939 there were no fewer than 480 dispensing establishments covering England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Eire. This figure included over 100 Central Clinics where both doctors and opticians attended; these clinics were subject to periodical inspection to ensure conformation with minimum standards laid down.

During the latter part of 1938 and early 1939, the Board had made plans to establish Central Clinics all over the country as it was believed that this combined service available at the same premises gave the general public the ideal form of eye treatment with the greatest convenience and without unnecessary loss of time.

The outbreak of war in September, 1939, prevented these plans for this expansion being put into operation.

Each year a publicity scheme was prepared linking up posters, leaflets and window displays.

The Board worked in full liaison with the Central Council for Health Education and took a stand annually at the B.M.A.

Exhibition, participating throughout the country in many Exhibitions with Health Sections. Six films were produced from 1934 to 1942, stressing the importance of sight and the need for medical care.

The Board fully intended to implement the extension of the Central Clinic Service made in 1939 immediately after the war but owing to the continuance of war-time conditions and restrictions and the need to re-open the many centres closed as personnel were called up during the war years, it was not practicable.

BY June, 1948, over 2,000,000 patients had been examined through the National Eye Service and more patients had been seen during the first six months of 1948 than in any other complete year. Most of the centres closed during the war years had been re-opened and the outlook for future expansion was better than in 1939.

At the introduction of the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services in July, 1948, all existing Ophthalmic Services were utilised and the combined facilities of a medical eye examination and glasses were prescribed, under the National Eye Service, continued to the general public. The administrative work consisting of the payment of fees to doctors and dispensers, collections of grants from Approved Societies and Voluntary Organisations came to an end as well as other activities such as research work in Industry and the preparation of Instructional Films. The members of the old Board nevertheless felt it to be desirable to perpetuate the liaison between ophthalmic medical practitioners and dispensing opticians which had been built up over the years and to re-organise the old Board as an Association with this aim in view. At the same time it was the intention of those who sponsored the new Association that every effort continue to be made to facilitate a *medical* eye examination for the public and that adequately equipped centres be set up throughout the country. It was also agreed at the appointed day voluntarily to cease using the title National Eye Service Centres as this might mislead the public, and instead to use the descriptive term of N.O.T.B. Medical Eye Centre.

On 1 January, 1949, the N.O.T.B. Association was formed with a membership of ophthalmic medical practitioners and dispensing opticians, with the following objects:

- (a) To facilitate a medical eye examination for the general public.
- (b) To preserve the liaison between ophthalmic medical practitioners and dispensing opticians.
- (c) To encourage the development of adequately equipped and staffed Eye Centres throughout the country for the convenience of the general public.

- (d) To act, if called upon, in an advisory capacity in any difficulty which may arise between members of the Association.
- (e) To deal with any queries which may be raised and to provide general information.

AT the time of forming the Association there were some 150 Medical Eye Centres where both doctors and opticians attended which were registered but since then this number has risen to 285 and is still rising as the general public greatly appreciate these facilities when seeking a medical eye examination through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

The Association continues to have a Stand at the B.M.A. and London Medical Exhibitions and was also represented at the International Ophthalmological Exhibition held in London in 1950.

A Bulletin is issued to members every quarter and original contributions from members are printed—one recent article dealt with "Donor Eyes".

The Report by Arnold Sorsby on the Causes of Blindness in England 1948-1950 was of paramount interest to the Association stressing once more the importance of a medical eye examination.

In July, 1955, the Association was registered by the Board of Trade as a Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital which emphasised to outside organisations the belief of its members in the importance of its main objects—"To facilitate a medical eye examination for the general public".

The very close link with the British Medical Association and the Guild of British Dispensing Opticians places the Association in a helpful position of having expert guidance on technical problems available at its Council meetings. From statistics available in the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services it is quite clear that there has been no lessening in the demand for a medical eye examination and the opening of further N.O.T.B. Medical Eye Centres in the future will help to meet this demand.

The N.O.T.B. Association looks forward to the continuation of the useful work it has carried out since 1949 as a voluntary organisation in the furtherance of its main object and is encouraged in its efforts by pronouncements by the Minister of Health on the need for Voluntary Bodies to continue to serve the interests of the general public.

Members of the H.C. will no doubt be interested to ensure that the general public is aware of their freedom to choose a medical eye examination available free under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

An interesting leaflet, a copy of the recently printed history, and any local particulars may be obtained on application to the General Secretary, N.O.T.B. Association Limited, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.



Photograph by courtesy of The Northern Despatch, Darlington.

Library service in action at the Darlington Memorial Hospital

THE PACKERS of THE LOG wish to offer their apologies because many parcels of the January-February issue arrived incomplete or in bad condition. For the March-April number they will return to the previous method of packing and hope that the LOG will arrive intact. There are some spare January-February numbers if any Branches were short of that issue.

REMEMBER: August 23rd-August 30th—Toc H Women's Association Summer Holiday week: Miss Celia Powell, 47, Crib Street, Ware, Herts. This holiday is for men and women.

PINCHBECK: Edith Coward writes: 36 soft toys were made by the members before Christmas. These were sent to Wilfred Pickles School for Spastics at Stamford and a Home for Children—ages ranging from 12 months to five years—near Lincoln. One of our members organised the sale of Spastic Christmas Cards and raised the sum of £52. 11s. 6d.

MILFORD ON SEA: Lady Clayton sends news of Miss M. Berry, Pilot of the Branch, and Mrs. L. Pitt. Thirty-four years is a long time for any sustained effort and now these two friends have each chalked up that period of time as Sunday School teachers. Lady Clayton says "both have been Toc H members since the early 30's and we are very proud of them."

NOTES & NEWS

Photographs and paragraphs on these pages keep a lively record of what is happening far and wide about the country . . . IF you keep the news-lines open!

NEW MALDEN BRANCH: On 14th December, a Christmas tea, writes Nellie Banfield, was given to a party of the over-60's. Afterwards great amusement was caused by monologues said by a blind Toc H member and many solos were beautifully rendered by members of other Branches. Judging by the appreciation of the guests, the first big venture of this one-year-old Branch was an undoubted success.

CARISBROOKE BRANCH: A Builder attached to this Branch, Miss P. Shanks, wrote an appreciation of Toc H from which these extracts are taken: "It's always Christmas at every meeting of Toc H. By that I mean the spirit of good fellowship that one gets only otherwise (even from non-religious people) at Christmas. It is a Family in the very best sense, where people, rich or poor, good or bad, are treated with every courtesy

Photograph by courtesy of the Eastern Daily Press, Norwich.

Mrs. Young presents Toftwood Branch with the Rushlight in the Dereham Toc H. Room



and consideration. If they have any problems they are advised sympathetically, not abused for any shortcomings: if they feel they are unlovable, they are treated as if they *are* lovable and that makes them feel so . . . Mere words cannot express what Toc H means to each individual, and one wonders however one ever existed without it . . . may its spirit always live on."

GOLDTHORN PARK: M. J. Grosvenor reports, the result of our Christmas sale meant we could send £45 to Headquarters and various small amounts to our local activities—Cripples Club, hospital work and so on. Our best wishes to all at Headquarters for this coming year.

STREATHAM: M. M. Rorke writes: The World Chain of Light must have been celebrated in many ways all round the globe—by the Builders at the British Home for Incurables, Streatham Common, it was a personal observation within the quietness of their own rooms, after a talk earlier in the day by Mrs. Jan Shepherd about its origin, ideal and inspiration. We now have 23 Builders at the Home who add to the strength of the Movement by their prayers, interest and enthusiasm.

Streatham Branches, men's and women's, had a busy time helping at the November Fair run to provide extra comforts for the patients at the Home. The men's Branch ran a bottle stall quickly sold out at a profit of £24. 4s. od. and the women's Branch helped to raise, with groceries and plants, £25. 7s. od. towards the final effort of £444.

Weekly personal visits to help the patients with letter-writing, drawer-tidying, and so on, continue—and Toc H is becoming more than just a name at the Home.

DARLINGTON: Judy Cubitt reports, in connection with the Toc H Appeal broadcast in July, Darlington Branches of Toc H and Toc H Women's Association were most fortunate in obtaining great help from the local newspaper, *The Northern Despatch*. Photographers were sent by the newspaper to get material for a window display and a large window in the offices of The Northern Echo and Despatch Building were put at the disposal of Toc H. A fortnight before the broadcast Appeal, a display of a dozen photographs was made in the window with a request to people to listen to the Appeal. Notices giving information about the times and meeting-places of the four Branches in the town were also displayed. The photographs depicted a variety of Toc H jobs (one is shown in this feature of *THE LOG*) *The Northern Despatch* also reproduced a selection of these photographs a few evenings before the Appeal. (See also last paragraph, page 59.)

WINTER LECTURES, at Crutched Friars House, London, E.C.3, at 7.15 p.m. continue: Friday, March 28th, *The Christian in Education*, Mr. G. C. Turner, C.M.G. (Sometime Headmaster of Charterhouse); Friday, April 25th, *The Christian at Work*, The Rev. A. A. H. Duff (Industrial Christian Fellowship).

MOSTON: On Saturday 16th November, Moston Branch, writes J. N., celebrated its 21st Birthday. In the afternoon, a Service of Thanksgiving and Re-dedication, held in St. John's Church, was conducted by the Rev. S. F. Jolliffe. A Birthday Party was held in St. John's Hall at which Dr. and Mrs. Pigott—well-known personalities in the Moston district—were present and at which Dr. Pigott spoke. Before the evening's entertainment began, the Ceremony of Light was taken by Olive Willshaw, Moston's oldest member in years of service. Sara Milne, Area Pilot, and Bill Mallard, who was a member of the now closed men's Branch, both spoke and at eight o'clock "Peth", lit the candles and cut the cake.

WEST SHEFFIELD, writes Eleanor Wakefield, has a member who is also a member of the W.V.S. and she, along with four others, has been extremely busy since February 1954. They have washed, unpicked and made up 910 garments from old coats, dresses and other clothes. All these busy workers are well above retirement age. Our member is now busy making clothes for the Hong Kong babies' home.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS: Apologies for referring to Malaya, Ghana and Ceylon in the last number as if they were still of Colonial status.

SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM DISTRICTS members, reports Freda Taylor, enjoyed a training week-end at Whirlow Grange from Saturday, October 19th to Sunday, October 20th. Erica Trevelyan Lee spoke on *Toc H and the Present Age*.

SOUTH EASTERN REGION News Letter, edited by Ruby E. Relf, completed its fourth year with the Christmas number. To pick out one encouraging item from many in that issue: "HAMPDEN PARK is a comparatively young Branch. They have doubled their numbers in the past year. They also visit Downside Hospital and each member has adopted an old lady there. They send clothes for refugees at Lubeck and visit a coloured student who is in hospital".

TOFTWOOD: I thought, writes I. M. Winn, this might be of interest to THE LOG. On Friday, October 18th, 1957, Toftwood was recognised as a Branch. In May 1957 five of us who live in the Toftwood District broke away from the Dereham Branch and our aim was to start a Branch in Toftwood. After a few weeks we had nine people interested in the movement. On October 18th we held a Guest Night in the Toc H Room Dereham Branch. We welcomed visitors from Swaffham, Fakenham and Dereham. Mrs. M. Young, District Team Chairman, and a member of the Swaffham Branch, presented us with the Rushlight. Mrs. M. Gorton Area Secretary was also present.

MANY OTHER BRANCHES have sent photographs of window displays organised to support the Appeal—congratulations on the visual impact many of them showed.

NEW LIVES FOR

THE traveller in Central Europe—especially in the tourist country of Bavaria and the Tyrol—will notice strange little cities of cabins and shanties. Some of these cling to the least attractive fringes of cities and towns. Others are in remote valleys, by the sides of lakes, or in the middle of agricultural plains.

It is in these shanty cities that the bulk of the unsettled refugees—the Displaced Persons—still live to-day. Many have emigrated; a few have found employment, regular or seasonal; a diminishing handful of the old and the sick seem to have no future save in brooding over happier days.

The wastage of good human material in these camps—official and unofficial—is indeed tragic. There are men here who have been engineers, lawyers, skilled agriculturalists, but who have now no employment, save seasonal and ill-paid labour on a farm or a rare local building project; and, with years out of regular work, the skill of even the ablest deteriorates rapidly.

Both Germany and Austria could offer work to many of these, but this work is in industrial cities far from the beautiful, but often remote, areas where the Displaced Persons have remained stranded since hostilities ended in 1945. The refugee, whether young or middle-aged, requires training or re-habilitation. Above all, he needs housing in an industrial area, and has generally no money to move his wife and family, much less put down the first payment on a new house or flat.

“Aid to European Refugees”—in common with other organisations helping Displaced Persons—was at first primarily concerned with the relief of the terrible conditions in German and Austrian camps at the time of its foundation in 1949. It helped to relieve this distress by arranging for the “adoption”, by correspondence and by financial help, of families and individuals in the Refugee Camps by families and groups in Great Britain and the Dominions. The “godparent”, or adopter, sent letters and parcels. The “godchild” realised that he was not forgotten, and he appreciated, not only the material help, but also the link with the outside world. The psychological and moral effect of these “adoptions” has been incalculable.

To-day, such “adoptions” remain the most useful way of helping the genuine “Hard Core” case, the family which can never become self-supporting, owing to age or ill-health. Local groups can be particularly beneficial adopters, as these can maintain continuous support, tiding the refugee family over difficult periods, providing a real human link, whereby the younger members can take an interest in the refugee children, and their elders feel with the trials of the father and mother, who have to maintain a good

OLD

ELISABETH RUSSELL, Chairman of Aid to European Refugees, and RICHARD RUSSELL, Hon. Projects Officer, tell about the difference twenty, thirty and fifty pounds can make between the end of everything and the beginning of new hope...

home and family life in a D.P. hut, with little privacy and scant hope of any happier conditions in any foreseeable future.

TO provide work and to provide homes for all these D.P.'s at all capable of re-settlement and integration is, however, an equal concern of "Aid to European Refugees". Quite a small grant—£20 or £30—may enable a family to move to a town where good work could be found for them. A slightly larger grant can provide the first payment on the new home and a first minimum of bedding and furniture. A sum of £15 to £30 may provide the necessary working clothes, or books and class fees for a student, or the legal expenses in securing a permit to start a small business.

To those who administer such grants for re-settlement in areas of good employment, it seems almost miraculous that so much can be done with so small a sum of money. Not only one human life can be re-made, but also the lives of the breadwinner's wife and all his family. These twenty, thirty, or fifty pounds—wisely expended on their behalf by the Social Worker in the field—make all the difference between a future as a sad, decaying little family on the margin of life, and a new existence as an industrious family, integrated once more with the normal working community. That is why Re-habilitation and Re-integration are becoming increasingly the watchwords of our own and other Refugee Organisations in this Year of New Hopes, 1958.

AN EXPERIMENT

Reported by
GRACE GRIFFITH

THE work of Sue Ryder for Displaced Persons is becoming well known through the radio talks she gives and her appearances on television programmes, and by the recognition given her by Her Majesty the Queen in bestowing on her the O.B.E.

During the summer of 1957, Sudbury, Suffolk, Branch of the Women's Association has been able to help her work in a practical way. Sue Ryder had bought from her mother their home at Cavendish, Suffolk. It is a beautiful timbered old house with a lovely garden. To these perfect surroundings have come, all through the summer, relays of these forgotten allies for a three weeks' holiday. Brought from their camps in Germany by Sue Ryder in a couple of lorries about thirty of these stateless persons come to enjoy, for a very short spell, the pleasure of living ordinary lives in a home and having food and comfort unknown to them since the early days of the war.

These are the hard core of those brave underground workers who were caught and put into the notorious concentration camps such as Belsen and Buchenwald, Dachau and Austwitz. Many of them helped men of the R.A.F. to escape and gave their freedom that our side might have victory.

FOR this enterprise, Sue Ryder has no organisation behind her since she tried it as a personal experiment to do something to give these people a change and some kindness.

When we heard of it in May 1957 she already had one group at her house and was then collecting household goods, bedding and utensils to equip the place for their comfort. With the help of a few volunteers she was cooking and caring for the party and was talking to groups of people up and down the district nearly every day to enlist sympathy and gifts. Many local organisations collected things for her and invited the visitors for trips and meals but the most urgent need was for helpers to prepare food for the rest of the time and to set Sue Ryder and her guests free from the chores to make it a real holiday for them. It was impossible to employ paid labour as there were no funds for this.

It was just here that our Branch was able to step in and in addition to providing household necessities and food, they went to Cavendish in a rota of groups of four or five, to clean and cook. This relieved Sue of much of the drudgery. She was too shy to ask for such helpers at her meetings and it needed a visit to her home to realise how much of the work of running the house was on her own shoulders because she was afraid to appear to be asking too much from those who offered to help. She soon appreciated what Toc H did and gave us two regular jobs to do for the party. One was to prepare a meal for them for the evening of their arrival and the other was to make up packets of food for them to take on the day they left.

SO until the last party left on October 20th members of the Women's Toc H Branch carried out these two special jobs: help in the house during the parties' stay and catering for their arrival and departure. Packages of food were often needed to last two or three days on their return journey, and in order that it might remain fresh and enjoyable we supplied polythene bags and separate containers for different foods and fruit, and put all into strong brown paper bags to be carried by each traveller. The workers felt fully repaid by the overwhelming thanks they were given.

For those interested in this work among these forgotten allies, a book has been written by A. J. Forest, "But some there be . . ." published by Robert Hale, giving in vivid detail something of what these people have lost and suffered and showing how indifferent we have become to what happens to them.

LETTERS . . .

**ROOM FOR ONLY 3 THIS
TIME—HOPE FOR MORE
IN THE NEXT NUMBER!**

Dear Editor,

We were very thrilled to hear that we had tied with Bromley in the competition. Actually the deciding factor was rather ironical because our meetings are held in the Y.W.C.A. and the Warden is a member of the Branch so naturally has the LOG on her own account. Incidentally congratulations on the best LOG ever plus the change of colour.

BETTY ROBINSON
(Hampstead)

Dear Editor,

Congratulations on such a lovely bright colour for the cover of THE LOG. It is like winter jasmine and yellow crocus at a time when everything is so dull and drab, as well as starting the year with Toc H colours.

As you have been so interested in nursing and nurses have had so much publicity lately could you spare some space for other hospital workers. From my experience of hospital work, I know how much other staff appreciate being treated as friends and fellow-workers by the nursing staff and doctors. In all hospitals there is a hospital secretary and treasurer, sometimes these posts are combined. In large hospitals there is also a deputy secretary. They are in charge of the accounts and clerical departments and all the business side of the hospital. Then there is the domestic and catering staff, porters, ward orderlies . . . without these people to look after the doctors and nurses hospitals would not be nearly as efficient as they are to-day.

PHYL FLETCHER
(Putney)

Dear Editor,

Have any other Branches read of the McDougall's self-raising flour competition printed inside the cover of THE LOG, November-December. We wrote away for information and everyone agreed to have a go. Twenty-two cakes were entered, Miss Collis from the Gas Show Rooms judged. We do hope some other Branches will enter* for this competition; it makes an enjoyable light evening. May we wish THE LOG the very best for 1958.

JOYCE PITCHER
(Pierremont, Darlington)

(* . . and indeed they *have*!—Editor.)

"WITH PROUD THANKSGIVING". writes D. I. Ardern, this is indeed how many of the older Members in the South Eastern Area will remember the late YOLANDE de TERNANT, for we owe much to her work in the pioneer days of "L.W.H." A Founder Member of Worthing Branch, from 1928 she served in various Offices of the Branch Executive, as Councillor, and as District Secretary, with an ability and enthusiasm which were inspiring. She had many interests outside Toc H. Apart from her Church work and her post as Languages Mistress at Worthing High School for Girls, she was a Guide Captain, on the local Committee of the League of Nations, Founder Member of the Worthing Refugee Relief Committee, etc. Through ill-health in 1939 she had to relinquish her activities in all but her school work. In 1940 she was transferred to a similar but lighter post at Horsham High School, and, as her health improved, again became an active member of "Save the Children Fund", Refugee Relief Committee, International Friendship League, Horsham and District Savings Committee, and U.N.A. She was local Secretary of the latter, represented her Branch on the South Eastern Region of U.N.A. and also served on the executive committee of the General Council of U.N.A.

In spite of being handicapped physically as a result of a stroke in 1955, Y de T, continued to work for these organisations up to the time of her death. In 1956-7 she organised, from her home, the collecting of nearly £600 for Refugee Relief.

THE LOG

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